BOOTH'S THEATER. -"Rip Van Winkle." Joseph FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER .- " Man and Wife."

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATER.-" Charlotte Corday." GRAND OPERA HOUSE,—Opera Bouffe: "La Grande

LINA EDWIN'S THEATER .- "Billiards," and "Too NIBLO'S GARDEN.-"The Rapparee." OLYMPIC THEATER .- "Wee Willie Winkie." G WALLACE'S THEATER. - "The Road to Ruin."

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.-Equestrian exercises, acro-SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS, No. 585 Broadway. STADT TREATER—German Opera : "La Dame

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and in a journal depends somewhat on the number more on their average clasticity. One might have if among those whom loadness near would find little Tax Tanarya is not in evely bought and read by soot any other American journal—it circulates in are every township throughout the Union, and its merchants, professional men, master workers, and are soon of impiring and hopeful human endeavor, whillin a list of them it would appear that no other discussions in the professional command the patronge of to large a preportion of some and its time. For this reason, it affords sied at is not found classifiered with his wide column is printed, havile the regard of intelligent railer. The will like prices, but rules should compare with the worlds offered, and, believing that our new rates are much of any other daily newspaper, considering the extent a realistica, we have not been surprised to find our ensione found, as our crowded columns also by day indicate.

DAILY THE CENT, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WHEELY THISUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. WEEKLY THE CENT, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. A dvortising Rates.
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## New-York Daily Tribume.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1870.

Further details of the French victory at Orleans are published. ——— King William has informed Queen Augusta that Gen. Von Der Tann retired before superior numbers, but that he will be immediately recaforced. The French fleet is menacing Hamburg. == Russia has demanded the revision of the treaty restric ing her operations in the Black Sea. - The Mont Cenis tunnel will be completed in December.

It is reported that Secretary Fish will resign after the asembling of Congress. ———It is said that the Post-master-General will also shortly retire from the Cabinet, and that a Pennsylvanian will be appointed. = teen lives were lost by the accident at the Missouri River bridge. —— A serious accident has occurred in Boston, one man being killed. —— The Universalists celebrated their centennial, in Cincinnati, yesterday. explosion of a locumetive in Mississippi. —— Forty in-distances is have been found in Memphis against persons holding office in opposition to the XIVth Amendment. A riot securred on Avenue A, in consequence of the drivers' strike on the Belt Railroad, and a policeman was seriously injured. — Dr. Evans of Chatham-st. is held to await the action of the Grand Jury for malpractice in the case of Mary E. Gesty. — The steamer City of 1113, 111. To ranometer, Saturday, 36, 52, 55; Sunday, 44,

The labor questions to be discussed by Mr. A. J. Mundella, M. P., to-night, at the Cooper Institute, will fortunately be considered by an audience largely made up of selected delegations from the Labor Unions and other workingmen's organizations.

The further details of the Orleans battle furnished from Tours throw little additional light on the operations, and give but an indefinite notion of the plan and purpose of the movement. The force of the French engaged is estimated at 120,000. A correspondent, whose letter from Tours is published on the second page, intimates that the army of Gen. Von Der Tann did not number more than 25,000 men. King William's dispatches announce that other troops had gone to join those forced from Orleans. The result of the next battle will, therefore, be looked for with some in-

Count Bismarck takes occasion in his circular to the North German Representatives to enumerate some of the disadvantages to which the Armistice preposed by him would have subjected the German armies. The immense army which had just reduced Metz would have been forced to a month's idleness; the half million of men invading France would have had to draw their subsistence at immense cost and labor from Germany; no reënforcements could come ferward to the invaders, while the French recruitment and organization would proceed. These were grave considerations, and in every military sense would have justified the refusal of any armistice whatever. resolve to accept heartily the issue thus forced That King William should have consented to such sacrifices shows his earnest desire for the conclusion of the war. That the Paris Government should have refused to accept the offer, unless the additional sacrifice of permitting the provisioning of Paris was made by the Germans, betrays its weakness.

Why and how Gen. Schenck must be recognized by the next House of Representatives as the duly elected member from the IIId District of Ohio, is made plain in the letter from Dayton which we print in which Mr. Clement L. Vallandigham, rising before day-break for the purpose, was enabled to challenge the votes of 348 wounded soldiers and exclude them from the polls, was reasonably certain to be reversed, as seen as a case could be made up for the Court, has been tolerably well known. That the territory of this National Asy- was by masking this issue, and swindling Pennon the express condition that the sylvania into a muddled belief that Polk was seek

right of the soldiers to vote should not be impaired. (2.) If this right is not recognized the grant by the State fails, and the jurisdiction must of necessity have already reverted to the State. (3.) The title to the Asylum, granted by the State, is not vested in the United States, but in a corporation, and there is therefore no conflicting jurisdiction of the United States, on which to base an exclusion from the polls.

-"Perhaps these things go to show that the decision of the Court was wrong; but "surely Congress cannot go behind the Yet it happens that a Demo-Court ?" eratic Congress has already set that precise precedent in this very district. It only remains to be seen whether Democrats are in favor of going behind a decision of the State Court which guaranteed suffrage to mulattoes, and opposed to going behind a decision of the same Court which denies suffrage to crippled soldiers.

According to The Plattsburg Sentinel. John Rogers, Dem., beats Andrew Williams for Congress in the XVIth District by 131 majority, Clinton County giving Rogers 748 majority, while Essex gives Williams only 529 majority, and Warren 75. The Sentinel attributes the result to apathy and dissensions in the Republican ranks and fraudulent practices on the part of the Democracy. With this exception the delegation in Congress from this State stands as published in THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday, the morning after election. The Democrats now have sixteen members and the Republicans fifteen. The Legislature according to latest returns will be tied-64 Republican and the same number of Democrats.

We have bette news from Arkansas. A dispatch received in Washington from Senator Rice states that Arkansas is Republican, that we have both branches of the Legislature, and two, perhaps three, members of Congress. Arizona reëlects Richard C. McCormick as Delegate to Congress, and Nevada has elected the entire Democratic State ticket, including Member of Congress, by a small ma-

THE TARIFF QUESTION IN 1872.

We do not share the prevalent belief that the Democratic party will acquiesce in the enfranchisement of the Blacks. Necessity and apprehension may for a time constrain it to silence, but its restoration to power will inevitably revive the assertion-"This is a White man's government"-with the usual Democratic inferences from that premise. Just as the attempt to defraud the National creditors by paying off their bonds, which draw six per cent, interest in gold, with Greenbacks drawing no interest and payable at no particular time, was dropped upon proof that the country would not tolerate it, so the purpose of disfranchising the Blacks may be disclaimed, but not relinquished. If there were no Republican party, the National Debt would never be paid, and the Blacks would soon be divested of every franchise. While Repudiation and Disfranchisement endanger the success of the Sham Democracy, they may be disavowed; but give that party a four-years' lease of power, and it will improve its opportunity by cheating the public creditors and remanding the Blacks to serfdom. Whatever virtue it may assume is imposed by its fears. Is not The World vaunting loudly the superiority of New-York Democracy to antiquated prejudices of race? and did not this same Democracy, within this very year, retract the assent previously given by our State to the XVth Amendment ?

But suppose our Bourbons should be impelled by their love of power to accept the logical results of the War for the Union, and forswear all further attempts to base Government upon Caste and Color, and suppose their assurances to this effect should be trusted, the paramount issue in the next Presidential contest must be

the Tariff question. Can you suggest another ? There is a large proportion of our People who sincerely believe in that commercial and financial policy which is commonly designated Port-au-IT are is several days over due. - Gold, 1114. Free-Trade. There is another large proportion who as earnestly believe in what is known as Protection to Home Industry. There is a third and quite large division which has not yet fully considered the subject, and has attained no definite conclusion with regard to it. The views of some are colored if not shaped by personal or local interest; many will go with their respective parties without giving much thought or study to this question; some are swayed by tradition, others by selfish aspiration. Still, the perception is quite general that the Tariff question comes next in order after the issues involved in Reconstruction are settled, and that it must largely influence the result of our next Presidential

contest. Meantime, the Free-Traders are securing advantages to which they are not fairly entitled. They use the Democratic party as if they owned it, and make all they can out of the Republican. In States and districts where the Republicans are mainly for Protection, they insist that this fact shall be kept in abeyance on penalty of a bolt; but, wherever they have control, they pass Free-Trade resolves, and bid Protectionists help themselves. If the Republican nominees are Free-Traders, we all work and vote for their election: if they are Protectionists, the Free-Traders bolt and defeat them if possible. How long can this go on? Can we safely embark in a Presidential

contest with compatriots so slippery? "But what can we do?" queries faint-heart. 'If these dubious allies shall choose to become open enemies, swelling the Democratic " strength to the full extent of their numbers, does not this insure our defeat?"

Yes, certainly, if we do nothing but tamely submit to be divided and beaten. But let us upon us, meeting our adversaries more than half way thereon, and it becomes to us no longer a rock of danger but a tower of strength.

The Tariff question was considered-fairly patiently, thoroughly-by our fathers, and by them decided in favor of Protection. The several Protective Tariffs of 1824 and 1828 were passed, after years of popular agitation, in obedience to popular requirements. The doctrinaires were as hostile to us then as they can be to-day. The Slave Power was then mighty, and our implacable adversary. Manufactures and Mining were in their infancy among us, another column. That the decision, under and could contribute little to our positive strength. We carried the country on the ground so forcibly maintained by Gen. Jackson in his letter to Dr. Coleman-that it was the plain interest of our farmers to create Home Markets for their products by building up Manufactures throughout our Union. Political exigencies ultimately forced the author it was a ruling as invalid from the beginning of this statement into alien associations; but as it was monstrons, clearly appears from the the American People never yet decided against against their old enemy, the Turk. There is facts adduced by our correspondent: (L) The Protection when the issue was fairly pre- every reason, therefore, why Russia, finding State of Ohio yielded jurisdiction over sented and their verdict solicited thereon. It her hopes of extension westward destroyed

were barely worsted in 1844. Such frauds can rarely be repeated.

The Republicans cannot succeed in 1873 by disclaiming the work of their own hands. If the country decides against Protection, it will abrogation. While the former allies of Turso decide by elevating the party most hostile to Protection to power. If it prefers the Free-Trade policy, it will prefer that it be expounded and administered by those whom it has long known as Free-Traders. "Polk, Dallas, "and the Tariff of '42," may be a forgotten cry; but its recollection will be revived by any attempt of the party that reverted to the policy of Protection to win public confidence by turning its back on itself.

The Republicans will enjoy great advantages in the inevitable struggle if they stand proudly by their record. In the first place, it is very much easier to pick flaws in any Tariff bill that may be framed than to frame one; and our adversaries must now stop eaviling at this or that detail of the present Tariff and try their hands at framing one less objectionable and more satisfactory. There are tens of thousands who find fault with this or that item of the existing Tariff who will find a great deal more with any substitute that human wisdom can devise. Then the naked fact that the assault upon our position is masked under the ambiguous phrase "Revenue Reform" is a plain confession of conscious weakness. "Free-Trade" has a definite meaning; most people know what is intended by it; but who can be sure what or how much is implied by "Reve-"nue Reform?" Are you going to breach a fortress with a balloon? Our adversaries will not be able to pass such

Tariff bill as will suit them through the next Congress; but they will be obliged to frame one, submit it, see it beaten in the Senate if not in the House, and go to the country upon it in the ensuing Presidential contest. And then they will find themselves impaied upon the forks of their own sophistries and false pretenses. Take for example their habitual assumption that a duty imposed on an imported article raises proportionally the price thenceforth not only of the entire import, but of the domestic product made in competition therewith. They proceed to impose a duty of \$3 per tun, or of twenty per cent., or any amount you please, on imported Pig Iron, while they impose no corresponding excise on the home-made article. One of them-say the Hon. J. Snooks-takes the stump in defense of this Tariff, and is confronted by a querist who asks-"On what principle have you framed this bill ?"-"On that of Marshall's resolve, for which we all voted in 1870-that no higher duty should be imposed on any article than that which would give the largest revenue from that article-in other words, that the idea of Protection should be utterly rejected and scouted."-"Very good; this duty of twenty per cent. (or whatever it may be) on Pig Iron is levied purely for revenue ""-" Certainly."-How much Pig Iron will we import under it ?"-" Probably Half a Million tans per annum."-"How much will we make at home ?" -"I presume about Two Million tuns."-'Then, Mr. Snooks, you propose, by this Free-Trade Tariff, to put Six Millions of Dollars into the pockets of our American ironmasters, in order to get One Million and a Half, not out of theirs, but out of ours (the consumers of foreign Iron), into the Treasury: Is that the idea?"-Full of gab as Snooks notoriously is, how do you think he would satisfy that querist? How justify to the audience his vote for such a bill ! It is very easy, if you accept the Free-Traders' premises, to inveigh against the present Tariff not nearly so easy to justify any Tariff at all. Questions easily answered on the assumption that Protection is wise and beneficent become absolute stumbling-blocks on any other basis. If Protection is a mistake or an imposture, then it is wrong to tax the poor man twenty per cent. for Revenue on his imported coat, or hat, or shoes, while the rich man's ditto, if made at home, goes free. Messrs. demagogues! you may have forgotten your conmers' log-chains and low duties on the bankers'

judgment against you? Republicans! if there be any of you who regret that one of the first acts of your party after its accession to power was the enactment of a Protective Tariff, we submit that you may wisely and profitably study the matter carefully, thoughtfully. If we did wrong then, our adversaries will come into power at the next Presidential Election. For our own part, profoundly convinced that the National eredit could not have been upheld and the Union maintained in the absence of such a Tariff, and that Protection is as benignant in Peace as in War, we propose to fight it out on that line, and to ask the People to stand by us in 1872, because we are what we have been, and are proud of all we did to maintain the integrity, uphold the credit, and cherish, diversify and protect the industry of our country.

gold-chains; but when you come to frame a

tariff, can you doubt that they will rise up in

THE EASTERN QUESTION REOPENED. Russia has at last thrown off the mask. Her preparations, military and diplomatic, which have been making for several months are completed, and she has demanded at the Courts of the Great Powers the revision of the treaty of 1856, which neutralized the Black Sea and denied her armed steamers admission to the Dardanelles. The design has been long suspected, as the columns of THE TRIBUNE bear witness; the demand has long been anticipated, yet, coming as it now does in official form, it may convulse Europe and agitate the rest of

he world. The articles of the treaty most obnoxious to Russia, and forced upon her by the alliance of France, England, and Turkey, are, of course, those which prevent her from fortifying her Southern coast or entering the Black Sea with her navy. These articles are as follows:

ART, 11. The Black Sea is neutralized. While open the mercantile marines of all nations, its waters and ports are formally and in perpetuity interdicted to vessels of war, whether belonging to nations having territory bordering on it or otherwise,

ART. 13. The Black Sea being neutralized by a foregong provision, Rassia and Turkey engage neither to construct nor maintain any naval or military arsenal upon its const.

The long-manifest desire of Russia to repossess the Black Sea, if not a natural one, is certainly consistent with her past policy. The Black Sea is not only her chief southern outlet for the immense trade of the regions traversed by her principal rivers, the Danube and the Dneiper, but it is also her best defense in war. The Russians, in justifying their policy, will perhaps lay greater stress than we can upon the fact that it also offers the best base for aggressive operations by the unification of Germany, should old channel again the

as thorough a Protectionist as Clay, that we carrying out her schemes of aggrandizement. And it was to be expected she would take the present opportunity, when the power of France is broken and England is unable to enforce the treaty, to demand its key have become weakened to helplessness, Russia, on the contrary, has greatly strengthened her power. It is intimated, and with such positiveness and minuteness that the statement will hardly be doubted for a moment, that Russia has formed a secret alliance with Prussia which secures the active aid of that Power in preventing any interference. Russia has watched Austria while Prussia destroyed France. Prussia is now to watch England while Russia scizes the Black

Sea. That is the plain English of the treaty. The task of repossessing the Black Sea will not be a more difficult one than that of Prussia in invading France; nor will the campaign, if it comes to war, be as long. Turkey is powerless to resist unaided, and she can hope for the assistance this time of no English fleet and French army. Russia has upon the Black Sea a fleet of twenty or thirty merchant steamers, which can be readily converted into very formidable gunboats, while the merchant service of Turkey is comparatively weak. Rassia has had a large fleet of armed vessels cruising in Greek waters since the first of last September, and is even prepared to demonstrate at once against Constantinople. A war, if it should unfortunately come to that, would be a most unequal one.

But it is not certain that there will be any war. Indeed it is not even probable. The treaty has been modified from time to time by the admission of a small number of gunbeats to the Black Sea; and we believe each Power has now armed vessels in its waters. The policy forced on Russia by the result of the Crimean war was less the demand of Turkey than of France and England, which sought in every way to cripple Russia's naval power; and it is possible that the Sultan will consent to the entire abrogation of the treaty rather than begin an unequal contest for its maintenance.

FAME FOR \$123.

The public little knows how many a business enterprise depends for support on the vanity of mankind. To say nothing of artists who have made fortunes by painting all their sitters handsome, and professors of the craft of personal decoration whose business it is to correct the freaks of nature and repair the ravages of time, we have a class of literary confidence men who drive a lucrative trade by stimulating the ambition of foolish people to see themselves in print, and tell the world all about their own virtues or their own grandeur. There are papers in which any man, by subscribing a certain sum of money, may have his balls and dinner parties chronicled, and the beauty of his wife and daughters described, as often as he sees fit. There are illustrated periodicals which will publish, for a fair consideration, a portrait and biographical eulogy of any obscure nincompoop whatever, and call him an "Eminent citizen, or "One of our self-made men." We recollect a certain huge and gorgeous collection of the Lives of Distinguished Americans," in ever so many heavily-gilt volumes, with a portrait of each man, and a sketch eulogistic enough to apply to George Washington or Julius Cæsar. Not one of the subjects but had paid roundly for his admission to this galaxy of fame and virtue, and not one ever had been or ever will be heard of outside the limits of his own county.

Most of these shrewd ventures do no par ticular harm, because nobody reads such biographies except the subjects of them, and nobody buys them except the subjects' own wives and children. Our attention has recently been directed, however, to a scheme of the same kind which is rather more artfully concealed and rather more impudently prosecuted, and we think it may be worth while to expose it. A Men of Progress." It is to be printed in the most lavishly expensive manner; it is to contain sketches of at least some truly eminent men, with their portraits; and this is the way it is managed:

The publishers write to a literary gentleman, and beg him to furnish for their work a biographical sketch of his friend, the distinguished author, X. Y. Z. Out of personal regard for X. Y. Z., the literary gentleman complies with this request. As soon as the manuscript is received, the publishers write to X. Y. Z. "We have in hand a sketch of your life by Mr. -'Our book, however, is to be so costly that we are obliged to request each of our 'Men of "Progress' to subscribe for a certain number of copies. It will be of great pecuniary advantage to you to figure in the company of such men as Bryant, Longfellow, Burlingame, and so on, and the notices we shall give of your works will greatly promote their sale. The biography your friend has sent is twice as long as Bryant's; nevertheless we will print it. with a portrait, if you will pay for the plate, 'and sign the inclosed contract." Then comes

the contract—on a printed blank: The Publishers of "Men of Progress" are hereby rdered to insert a sketch of my life in said work, to cupy one to five pages therein, and I agree to purchase nine copies of that work, similar to "Fortieth Congress." And I also agree to furnish such sketch and a plate (plate optional) within fifteen days from date, and pay the sum of \$47 per copy. If such sketch is not so urnished, the work may be published without a sketch of my life, and the whole amount of said subscription will be paid at the expiration of said fifteen days. No other conditions accepted than those stepulated on this

The letters of the publishers mention among the "Men of Progress" who will appear in the work, and who, it is intimated, have complied with the terms of the memorandum, William Cullen Bryant, Henry W. Longfellow, Anson Burlingame, Dr. E. H. Chapin, Prof. S. F. B. Morse, Cyrus W. Field, the Hon. Henry Wilson, John T. Hoffman, William M. Tweed, and Samuel J. Tilden. It seems to us that an explanation from some of these gentlemen is in order. Nobody supposes that Mr. Bryant, or Mr. Longfellow, or any other really distinguished man, has paid for a place in this gallery of progress by furnishing his own portrait and biography, and then baying nine copies at the preposterous price of \$47 each. It is not likely that the publishers would dare propose such a thing to gentlemen like these, but it is possible that they may have inserted a few biographies gratis for the sake of the association. We should like to have it understood, however, whether Tweed and company are at liberty to thrust themselves into good society on payment of \$423 and a steel-plate portrait. If Tweed is to buy a place on the roll of glory by the side of Henry W. Longfellow, why shall not Jim Fisk figure by the side of Bryant, and John Glennon share the admiration of posterity with Burlingame, and Chapin, and Cyrus Field? Why shall we not have a col-

and Schneider rivaling the virtues of the Duches of Sutherland ?

These na seous humbugs have gone too far, The names of estimable and honorable gentlemen are used as baits to entrap vain fools. and we call upon these whom the publishers of "Men of Progress" are trying to use in this base manner to come forward and denounce the imposture. Any one who is voluntarily found in a collection of celebrities where a man can buy a place for \$423, and have the privilege of writing his own biography into the bargain, is a donkey who deserves the derision of mankind.

MORE DIRTY LINEN. We have not faith enough in French virtue

to suppose that the stories of imperial infidelity and corruption which are now flooding the press will shock the remnant of the imperial party out of its devotion to the dynasty. The memories of Marguerite Bellanger and the Countess of Beauregard would not interfere with the restoration of Napoleonism, if the world should ever be threatened with such a misfortune; but it will do us no harm in this country to see just what manner of man he was whom some of our countrymen have adored, and over whose downfall we dare say gallons of American tears have been shed in certain of our "first circles." Take off the imperial robes (as in the striking story of the court and courtesans of the Empire which we print to-day), and what a poor, common creature he appears! How miserably he imitated even the vices of royalty, reveling in debaucheries without elegance, and lusts stripped of the golden illusions with which Louis XIV. and Louis XV. knew how to blind society to the real degradation of a La Vallière and a Montespan, a Pompadour and a Du Barry. Louis Napoleon not only went to the dancehouse and the wash-tub for his favorites, but he never raised them much above the depths in which they belonged. It is well for society that he durst not bring his playthings into the Tuileries, and we must carry it to the credit of his court that, bad as it was, it had too much polish to countenance the English courtesan or the fair blanchisseuse of the Bois de Boulogne. But so much the worse for Badinguet that he could stoop to secret amours of which in the days of the Bourbons at least the devil's excase might have been given that they were the fashion of the

A Rouen paper has recently published a story of Louis Napoleon's tour from Rouen to Havre in 1849. Miss Howard accompanied the Prince President on this official journey, not exactly traveling by his side, but following close at his heels, attended by a female companion and two functionaries of state whose breasts glittered with decorations. At Havre a grand ball was given to the President at the principal theater. By his orders one of the best boxes was reserved for the use of Miss Howard and her companions; but when the Floor Committee learned who the lady was, they caused the box to be thrown open and received Miss Howard on her arrival in such a manner that she thought it best to return to her hotel. It is added that the Prince President soon left the room on the plea of illness. After this failure in attempting to copy the royal licentiousness of a grand monarque, Napoleon seems to have enjoyed his vices in

ERIE ACCIDENTS.

We have heard it said in palliation of the misdeeds of Mr. James Fisk, jr., that if he has stolen a railroad he knows how to run it, and that he treats his passengers well, even though he ruins his stockholders. In a little controversy which we had with Mr. Fisk some time ago, we showed that these statements were very far from the truth, many more persons having been killed and injured on the road since it came under his management than during a corresponding period of the previous administration. A correspondent writes us concern in this city has issued the prospectus now to complain of the almost constant disof an American biographical collection entitled order and irregularity of the local trains beween New-York and Port Jervis. general dissatisfaction, we are assured, among the commuters living at stations on this part of the road, and the frequency of accidents occasions considerable alarm. About a week ago there was a collision at Goshen between a stock and coal train, in consequence of which four trains due at Jersey City between 7 and 10 a. m., came in all together at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. On election day three coal trains were smashed up near the same place, and the morning passengers were again delayed from an hour to four hours. It is not long since the lightning express ran into a circus company's special train at Turner's Station, killing the manager of the circus. The Coroner's Jury censured the engineer for not giving sufficient warning, and the brakesmen for not being at their posts. In fact, says our correspondent, "the wrecking-train is almost constantly employed transporting disabled engines and

clearing the track of obstructions." We believe that the minor accidents on the Erie Railway are seldom reported in the New-York papers, in consequence of the efforts of the officials to hush them up. No employé of the road is allowed to divulge any particulars of an accident under penalty of dismissal, and telegraph operators are forbidden to send accounts of a disaster over the wires. It is only from the stories of passengers, therefore, that the news can be obtained, and passengers are generally too eager to get to their places of business to volunteer information to the press. Serious disasters of course cannot be concealed; but if the full story of small accidents were told, it might interfere a great deal with Mr. Fisk's amusements.

The noticeable thing about the candidacy of Mr. Wendell Phillips in Massachusetts is not that he was n't elected Governor-probably no single citizen of the State thought that among the possibilities-but that, as the nominee of two parties, he contrived to reduce his vote so nearly to that cast in a similar contest, with less excitement, by only one of these parties a year ago.

We learn from The Express that the Hon. Fernando Wood has fixed a single eye on Judge Woodruff, and purposes moving in the House of Representatives a resolution to impeach that upright and estimable jurist for his resolute action in the case of the repeater McLaughlin. We are delighted to notice the debut of Mr. Wood, even at this late day, in the character of a champion of official purity, and shall watch his progress with the deepest interest. Nothing certainly could be more appropriate than the whole arrangement as it now stands. If Judge Woodruff is to be impeached at all, nobody could impeach him with better grace than ex-Mayor Wood; if ex-Mayor Wood is to impeach anybody, the distinguished man whose unsullied ermine adorns for lingule and Montaland enjoying an equal fame. is obviously the court he ought to go for; the France, to rejourned to Franc

and if any victim of judicial persecution merits Fernando Wood as a defender, that victim is the man who has pleaded guilty of an attempt at illegal voting, and has gone to jail in consequence. We trust Mr. Wood will push on his battle without unnecessary delay. Otherwise Judge Woodruff might get off by pleading the statute of limitations.

M. Michelet writes to the Independance Belin that nobody in France wished for war. Half the statesmen of the Republic are protesting the same thing. The Emperor declared after his surrender that he never wished for war, but was forced into it by his belligerent subjects. Yet somehow or another war got itself made in France, and now the Government refuses to accept peace. The truth, we believe, is that Napoleon, for purely personal and dynastic reasons, brought on the rupture over the absurd Spanish question, and France, in her vain passion for glory, gave him a hearty support. She has taken upon herself the responsibility of a crime and she cannot refuse to accept the consequences.

The Rochester Democrat dissents from our averment that Republican feuds caused the loss of two Assemblymen in that (Monroe) County. It says:

"No 'feuda' now distract us. The usual differences of optnion, as to men and measures, and nothing more, now exist. All the unity which it is possible to attain, consistent with healthy political being and porty vitality, has been brought about here by the mutual acquiescence of all who have the interests of the Republican party as heart, Messrs, Baker and Harris were defeated by free use of the proceeds of the New York tax levies, and not by Republican dissensions. Greenbacks, and not quarreling, did the business."

Mention is made by The World of "our 'countless liquor saloons" as among the evidences of our great prosperity under Tammany's fostering care. From the Sachems' point of view, who without them would be nothing, this praise of institutions generally considered a curse to the human race is perfectly natural. By rum Tammany rules to plunder, and it is fitting that the mouthpiece of the Ring should find "our countless liquor saloons" a subject of congratulation.

Mr. James Coons has written a letter to "The World's Evangelical Alliance," but as the meeting of that body is indefinitely "postponded" he has seen fit to send it to "the corpse of editors of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE." We gather from an accompanying note that the purpose of Mr. Coons is to protest against the draft, and to repudiate Billions of dollars worth of Bonds." He has also something to say of "honest secretary cox" [N.B. honest" is sareastic], who has gone home "to extort from twelve to twenty thousand yearly from his neighbours and help crucify the saviour and release barabas," and we regret to say that he is rather severe upon the Government of the United States, which has "reduced robbery, murder, and extertion to a science." So far the introductory note. The letter to the Alliance is a printed pamphlet of cleven pages, two of which we have read straight through without finding a full stop. At the bottom of the second page we unfortunately paused for breath and lost the thread of the sentence, and we now find that we shall have to go all the way back again and begin afresh. We are not quite certain about the drift of the remarks of Mr. J. Coons in the pages thus far overcome. They have a general resemblance to an editorial in The Express, and we should indeed imagine that Mr. Coons was a regular contributor to that paper, were it not for an invitation to the reverend gentlemen of the Alliance, with which he brings his letter to a close. "Fathers and brethren," he exclaims, "will you thus meet us on the gospel platform, and swear allegiance to God's law, and go forth in the dance." This is an impropriety of which we are persuaded no pupil of the decorous Editors of The Express could ever be guilty.

The Rev. W. H. H. Murray will lecture on "The Adisrondacks," at Association Hall, corner of Twenty. third-st, and Fourth-ave, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening. Fools should keep away, as such are apt to misunderstand Mr. Murray as locating Paradise on the head-springs of the Hudson, the Raquet, or the

WASHINGTON.

RUMORED CABINET CHANGES-THE LEGAL-TEN-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1870 It is reported from a trustworthy source that Mr. Fish will withdraw from the Cabinet before the termination of the present Congress. It is said to be his desire to renediately after the assembling of Congress. But

it is understood that it is the President's wish that he remain during the session. Judge Edwards Pierrepont is spoken of as a successor to Mr. Fish. When the President left here on last Friday evening, it was given out semi-efficially that his visit to Philadelphia was of a strictly private nature. It is learned, how-

ever, that the visit is not merely private, but has a strong political significance, which will be fully developed soon after his return. The President's friends assert that be is anxious to have Pennsylvania represented in his Cabinet, having so expressed himself on several occasions lately, and that his present visit to Philadelphia is for the purpose of consultation with some of the leading men, that a fit and proper selection may be agreed upon from the many elements of the Republican party of that State. The Pennsylvanians who have been visiting the President lately/have been making the point that as New-York is hopelessly Democratic, and Pennsylvania strongly Republican, the latter State should havethe preference in a Cabinet position. The President does not agree in the assertion that New-York is hopelessly lost to the Republican party, and will not allow her to go unrepro sented in his councils. He does admit, however, that Maryland is thoroughly Democratic, and that the recent victory of B. Gratz Brown in Missouri makes what used to be termed the Border States a unit against the Repullican party, consequently nothing is to be gained to his inistration by giving to these States the most powerful office in the way of political patronage within his gift. Hence it is understood that Mr. Creswell will retire from the office of Postmaster-General, and that a Pennsylvanian will be appointed in his stead. This statement is from the President's own partisans, and should be considered trustworthy.

It is understood that at a consultation of the Judges of the Supreme Court, yesterday, participated in by . of the Supreme court, yesternay, participated in by a full bench, excepting Chief-Justice Chase and Justice Nelson, the question was considered whether the court would restate upon the calendar the case which has already attracted much attention, and which involves the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act. It is also understood that the court will announce its decision to-morrow, and that it will decline to hear arguments in the case at the present term, on the ground that that question is of such importance that it should properly go before a full bench, especially since a similar case was decided last Spring by an incomplete bench. At the same time the court protests against being made a cen venience by certain persons, who bring cases up, and discontinue or withdraw them whenever the complexion

of the court seems to suit them. The Superintendent of the Census addressed a letter to the Surgeon-General of the Army, requesting his office to assume the scientific direction of the statistics of mortality of the Ninth Census, the entire clerical work to be done in the Census Bureau. The Surgeon-General has assented to the proposition, and the classifica diseases and the general form of publication for these

statistics will accordingly be determined by him, Secretary Delano and Scuator Cameron will leave on Wednesday next for Georgia, and during their absence, which will last about a week, will make some political

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

Mr. Treithard, shortly after his arrival in New York, yesterday, telegraphed that fact to Washington, and made an inquiry, depending on the answer to govern his future movements. It is known that this gentleman was appointed by Napoleon as the auccessor of Minicer Berthemy, but that he has received no indersement by either the Parls or Tours dovernment, Under these cacumstances, Mr. Treithard has been informed that he would not be received in a diplomatic capacity by this Government. Mr. Berthemy will, therefore, continue as the representative or France until refleved by the proper authorities, although it has larg been his desire to retard